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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1874. NO. 254.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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# The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1874.

ALL THE St. Louis papers of Sunday issued supplements. Yet they were all a-bridged.

NO WONDER that the big bridge at St. Louis should be the principle point of public interest in that city. It leads out of Missouri.

JUDGING from the inane drivel of the New York *World* with regard to the Republican party, its principles, objects and achievements, imbecility would seem to have sprung a-leak in the editorial department of that paper.

FOR dealing with all matters of grave public concern in a supercilious and illogical manner, coupled with an easy facility of personal detraction and abuse, the New York *Tribune* is, perhaps, of all other journals, entitled to the palm.

A "LIBERAL" paper out West lays down the proposition that we should never censure any one for appearing what he is not, until we know what he is. This looks as though another attempt were to be made to revive the "possum policy" party.

ITALY is considerably perturbed about a numerously attended Catholic Congress which is now in session at Venice. The liberal press of that country sees nothing in the gathering but an agency for the accomplishment of political ends, and a large amount of blame and denunciat on is indulged in.

WE LEARN, from pretty good authority, that the "reasons of a personal nature" which led ex-Senator CATTELL, of New Jersey, to decline the appointment of Commissioner of the District of Columbia, were that he feared the office might stand in his way for the United States Senatorship, to which he aspires.

THE kind of Democracy which is after the St. Louis *Dispatch's* own heart is that which would spurn "the Apostle PAUL unless he indorsed the resolutions of '98 and '99, and swore by the doctrine of State rights." If he were sound on these points that paper would support him even though he had not been converted, and hold the raiment of the murderers of STEPHEN in his hands.

A CURIOUS exposition has lately been opened in the principal lunatic asylum in Austria, the objects exhibited, several hundred in number, consisting solely of articles made entirely by the inmates of the institution. It is doubtful, however, whether any of these specimens of lunatic labor will rise all courage with the frenzied productions of a certain class of insane people in this country—its Bourbon editors and orators, for example.

THE ruins of the ancient cities of Southern Arizona and New Mexico are just now attracting considerable attention on the Pacific slope, and it is suggested that now that the murderous Apaches are being subjugated and exterminated, a fine opportunity is offered for academies of natural science and men with money to expend for the enlightenment of mankind to encourage the exploration of these ancient buried cities, and to bring to light what has so long been enveloped in mysterious conjecture.

THE United States Circuit Court of Wisconsin on Saturday denied the motion of the railroad companies of that State to restrain the enforcement of the Railroad law passed by the last Legislature; the Court holding that a State legislature has full power to alter Railroad charters; that shareholders and bondholders took their stock under this paramount condition: that a corporation cannot clothe its creditors with an absolute unchangeable right, and that consolidation with other roads does not affect the principle.

THE irrepressible BARNUM has engaged Professor DONALDSON, the aeronaut, a man of large experience in ballooning, as well as of great perseverance and undoubted courage, to make a series of experimental ascensions in a balloon manufactured expressly for the purpose. He will start from the great showman's "Hippodrome," in New York, twice a week, commencing to-day, provided with the most improved instruments, and will furnish detailed reports of altitude, temperature, current and course of the wind, etc., giving every feature and particular of scientific and popular interest. *It is hoped* by these ascensions to determine fully the vexed question of the "easterly current."

THE Mississippi Legislature, at its last session, passed a liquor law by which it was made a precedent to the granting of a license to sell liquor that a petition for it signed by a majority of the men over twenty-one and of the women over eighteen years of age of the city, town or district in which the liquors were to be sold, should be presented to the proper officers. It is now stated that very few, if any licenses have been granted in that State since the passage of the law. In almost every instance where it is proposed to license, the women at once rally to the rescue, and defeat the license by an overwhelming majority. The law has its basis in the sentiment of each community: suppose the women of the Northern States were to try to make their influence felt in a similar manner.

DOWN in Australia an association has recently been organized to reduce to practice the communistic theory of selling no portion of the public lands, but, instead, of leasing them in perpetuity at equitable rentals, making the government the only actual land-owner. The association proposes to purchase land already sold by government, thus placing all farms on an equality. It is calculated by the promoters of the movement, that the rental of the country will pay all the expenses of government, so that there will be neither direct nor indirect taxation, commerce and enterprise being left entirely free. It is more than doubtful whether the plan will work. In Bombay and Bengal, where a similar practice prevails, there is incessant trouble on account of it. The secret of the golden age must be wrested by other processes than this.

THE fear of that terrible disease, hydrophobia, has produced a first-class panic in New York, which seems quite as likely to create an epidemic as it has already given rise to a relentless crusade against dogs. That the imagination is largely responsible for the effects of hydrophobia upon human beings, the report of the investigating surgeons in a recent remarkable case in that city would seem, beyond doubt, to prove; the dog that bit the man not being rabid, but the action of fear on the imagination answering as fatally as inoculation with the poison of a really rabid animal. It does not, however, appear to have suggested itself to anybody that if hydrophobia can be superinduced by the imagination, intensified by fear, where no inoculation occurs, it is possible that the will, properly directed, may prevent hydrophobia after the patient has been inoculated with the virus. It is an exceedingly interesting question.

BARON SCHWARZ-SENBORN, soon expected at Washington as Austrian representative, is understood to meditate, as the result of his residence in this country, an important extension of trade and commerce between Austria and the United States. He would seem to be preparing himself for his position and its work with the most laborious diligence. Thus, as soon as he was nominated to the embassy, he called the leading merchants of Vienna into council touching the commercial interests of Austria on the American continent. He then visited Trieste, the shipping port of the empire, for the same purpose, conferring with the Chamber of Commerce, etc. We next hear of the indefatigable Baron at Buda-Pest consulting with business men concerning the Hungarian export trade and the most effectual mode of representing it in the United States. It would seem that the new ambassador thinks Hungarian wines may be made a more profitable trade here than ever before. It is pleasant to hear of such zeal on the part of a diplomatist.

FOR a month past the Kentucky papers have been earnestly engaged in discussing the question whether the Democratic nominee for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, did or did not accept a challenge to fight a duel, thereby disqualifying himself from holding any office in that State. The disqualification necessarily follows from the act, if the act was committed, as charged by the Republican and denied by the Democratic press. There seems to be no doubt of the fact that he did so accept, and it is understood that the Governor of the State, who has been applied to by the candidate for a pardon since the pending controversy begun, refuses to grant it on the ground that the applicant had accepted a public office and taken the anti-dueling oath after the commission of the alleged offense. The Democratic party of the State, however, does not seem at all inclined to place another candidate in the field, and it begins to look as though this stubbornness in running a nominee who clearly labors under constitutional disabilities, will result in sending the party the way WARD's ducks are said to have gone.

## THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

English statesmen appear, from the remarks of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Parliament on Friday, to regard with some misgiving the Congress which is to meet at Brussels, on the 15th instant, for the consideration of certain subjects of international law. The minister evidently thinks international law, as at present understood, good enough for British views and purposes. With the established principles and usages of maritime warfare at any rate England will sanction no interference. It seems that the chief object of the Congress, or rather of the Czar who took the initiative in calling it together, is to discuss and, if possible, settle certain questions relating to the conduct of war. The extent of military authority in an enemy's country, the difference between combatants and non-combatants, with particular reference to the rights of the latter, the treatment of the wounded and the proper disposition of prisoners are mentioned as some of the topics which are to be considered, with the view of arriving at conclusions of a kind to mitigate the horrors of war. Whatever the results may be, the proposal to make such an attempt is certainly creditable to the Russian Emperor, and it is not his first effort in the same direction, as it was he who took the lead in effecting the international prohibition of the use of explosive bullets.

Everyone who has paid any attention to the subject, everyone, indeed, who remembers to what lively debate particular acts of the belligerents in the last great war between France and Germany gave rise, is aware how very unsettled are the rules which should regulate the conduct of belligerents towards each other. In fact, while the books long ago laid down certain principles which nations at war were bound to respect in their treatment of one another, the judgment or the passion or the caprice of individuals has, to a great extent, determined whether the principles referred to were heeded or neglected. Even the regulations concerning the wounded established by the Geneva Conference have not been universally observed, and it seems that the Geneva regulations themselves are open to abuses which call for their revision. Moreover, ever since the close of the Franco-German war as well as during its progress, bitter reproaches have been flung at each other by Frenchman and German regarding the manner in which each nation treated its prisoners. However unjust these reproaches have often been, it is certain that candid members of neither nationality would deny that in particular instances the charges of needless severity and neglect were well founded. So also the subject of reprisals or retaliation has led to much irritating controversy. While it is, of course, true that no rigorous regulations or general recognition of the obligations of humanity and religion on the part of civilized nations will ever result in divesting war of its horrors and abominations, there can be no doubt that the evils of war may be not a little softened by judicious international legislation. Within the last score of years the subject has been more earnestly and intelligently thought about than ever before, and in all the great nations of Christendom learned and influential men have zealously exerted themselves in favor of the practical reform. It is gratifying to know that some of the best and most potent inspiration and impulse in behalf of the great interest has gone forth from the United States. We do not allude to the labors of Mr. D. D. FIELD so much as to the labors of Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER. At the beginning of our civil war, appointed by the government to draw up a code of rules for the direction of the Northern commanders in their treatment of the people of the invaded country, Dr. LIEBER produced a little work of permanent and universal utility. In Europe it was read with respect by the most eminent publicists, and [illegible] and in French it was made the basis of a treatise on the branch of the laws of war to which it was devoted by the author of the subject. It is probably destined to have some influence on the deliberations of the Congress soon to meet.

## SHALL WE HAVE A BOARD OF TRADE?

Why a great business community like that which centers at Pittsburgh, should be without a Board of Trade, is difficult to explain. The usefulness of such an organization is too palpable to require illustration. We were told some time ago that steps were being taken to form one, or to revive the imperfect one that formerly existed. But, of late, we have heard nothing further on the subject. We presume that this tardiness in a matter of such manifest consequence, does not arise from indifference, but rather from a difficulty of uniting in action where many are concerned.

Strangers coming here to sell or purchase, instead of finding a point where needful information can be readily obtained, lose much time in hunting up buyers or sellers, and are subject to consequent inconvenience, remembered to our disadvantage. Other marts are sought, and their business transferred to where it can be promptly transacted, without the annoyance of making such searches in advance.

At the rooms of a Board of Trade, properly organized, would be concentrated all the information to be acquired touching supplies, stocks on hand, prices, &c., so that the seller, or the buyer, could make his negotiations at once. The general condition of the commercial world, at home and abroad, could here be learned, with its demands and supplies, its changes and fluctuations, and all such knowledge as is required for intelligent commercial operations.

Besides, more interests would be centered at this point. A range along the valley of the Ohio to Beaver, up the Shenango and Mahoning, up the Monongahela valley to McKeesport and Connellsville, the Allegheny to the oil regions, with all the extended manufactories and productions of these districts, would be here represented, and even the mammoth iron works of Johnstown would be likely to have a desk in such a headquarters, to derive its share of advantages from a connection so extensive. Surely it cannot be long before effectual measures will be taken to secure a business co-operation like this, that would greatly benefit Pittsburgh as well as all these wide-spread and diversified interests.

In conclusion, we would respectfully ask, whether the committee appointed about a year ago on this subject, have prosecuted their investigations, and whether there is a probability of their being heard from?

IT is a remarkable fact that, while the condition of things in South Carolina seems to be growing steadily worse and more desperate, the Germans in the State enjoy increasing prosperity. This is not a haphazard or conjectural statement: it rests on facts reported in the *Deutsche Zeitung*, of Charleston. According to that paper, the Germans of Charleston, numbering hardly two thousand souls without counting the children, pay taxes on real estate of the value of $5,000,000; that is, each of them on the average must be worth $3,000. In explanation of the fact, the *Zeitung* states that at the close of the war the Germans, like their American fellow citizens, had lost everything, but instead of bewailing their forlorn condition they went to work with fresh courage and lived sparingly, and in a couple of years, in spite of high taxes and the atrocious misgovernment to which they were subjected, they found what they had lost restored to them twofold. The land, says the *Zeitung*, is infinitely fertile, and brings forth fruit a thousandfold; it can hardly be ruined. If we only had a decent, saving government, South Carolina would soon be one of the richest States in the Union. It is, however, (we are farther told) not only in Charleston that the Germans are well to do; in every country town there are Germans who are prosperous, and German farmers, wherever they cultivate a piece of land, are independent, and have in superfluity everything that pertains to living. Having stated that wherever twenty Germans dwell together, they have German societies, etc., the writer adds that there is hardly a place in South Carolina where Germans are not met with, and where they do not rank among the most respected citizens. Thus, Orangeburg, Florence and Mount Pleasant have each a German Mayor; in other towns Germans are members of the Council, and Charleston has twice had a German Mayor. In fine, there is no State in the Union where the Germans, in spite of their small number, are so much respected and honored as in much decried South Carolina.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

If "minify," why not "maxify?"

The St. Louis *Dispatch* hasn't yet found out that slavery has been abolished.

The people of New York city say they will have a Mayor instead of Havemeyer.

The Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in Illinois is named "Washem." A hard rub!

All around are indications of a better understanding of the currency question than lately prevailed.

A great many other cities, besides Pittsburgh, are just now mourning over the fatal facility of borrowing.

What will Governor Dix do in the case of that immortal mule who presides over the New York city government?

Steps will soon be taken to continue the process of refunding, which was interrupted by the panic of last September.

"Wilkie Collins says America is no place for a first class lecturer." How does *he*—a mere fifth-rate declaimer—know?

[illegible]

Eaton, the Connecticut copperhead Senator elect, complains that the Republican press does not do him justice. It cannot. It is not a hangman.

Within the next two weeks more will be learned of the physical nature of comets by the spectroscope than has been learned in four thousand years.

The first Fourth of July was celebrated in New York on the tenth, for it required six days to get the document printed, and sent there from Philadelphia.

Strong. The result of the late test of the big St. Louis bridge was one-fourth higher than the most sanguine estimates made upon the plans and specifications.

Blobbs suggests that, as the comet is a luminous body, it would be proper to send Prof. Light up in a balloon to interview it, and get the particulars of its interesting tale.

If the list of really excellent men in the service of the country is gradually growing shorter with every added year, the calumniators of the press are largely responsible for it.

Disraeli recently spoke in Parliament of the "great crisis of the world, which is nearer than some suppose." What does he mean? Has he been reading the Pittsburgh *Post?*

The very cannon the Germans captured from France won't make good bells. Four attempts to convert these trophies into a bell for the town of Cologne have failed. All the notes are false.

A New York comedian is getting up a book about the crimes and scandals in which ministers of the gospel have been concerned, in revenge for pulpit denunciations of the stage. Silly.

Some wants. New York city is clamoring for new wharves and piers, quick transit, uniform pavements, cheap, pleasant cottages, accessible markets, and streets free from booths and stands.

It is proposed in New York that the owners of dogs shall be made liable in damages by direct legislation to the families of persons whose death can be fairly attributed to injuries received from the animals.

Governor Allen, of Ohio, really seems to expect the Bourbon nomination for President in 1876; and he deserves it, if unflinching adherence to party through all its dirtiness can possibly entitle him to it.

The enterprise of those Philadelphia papers is wonderful. The *Press*, of July 4th, made the interesting announcement that Sergeant Bates intended starting on his "grand march" through Europe *"the first of May."*

Banks in the South and Southwest are now beginning to recover some very greasy, though well preserved parcels of currency, which was distributed to planters months, and in many cases almost a year, ago.

American enterprise is now engaged in the development of the internal resources of Venezuela, and the most friendly feeling exists toward the creation of closer commercial connection between the two countries.

It seems that the "wine-cure," for which so much is claimed by its advocates, who wish to see wine drinking become general in this country, does not suffice to prevent a very large percentage of alcoholic insanity in France.

A great city. San Francisco has a population of 260,770, and $6,190,712 of church property. Banks and savings institutions contain about $84,000,000, and the total value of real and personal property is assessed at $212,808,535.

Henry A. Wise, the man who hung John Brown, now says our war wasn't man's war at all; it was God Almighty's war. His time had come for the abolition of slavery, and the war was not to end till that was accomplished.

A movement has been inaugurated in England to obtain from the able-bodied workmen collections upon a designated yearly Saturday, in favor of the hospitals of that country, which do so much good to the unfortunate of their own class in life.

Cause and effect: A New York house that owns several popular patent medicines last year set aside the sum of $200,000 for a year's advertising, all told. The sum was all paid out. As the result, the firm divided, at the close of the year, $600,000 profits.

It is reported that Carl Schurz has been offered twenty thousand dollars a year to become managing editor of the New York *Staats Zeitung*. Doubtful; because business men are not in the habit of paying people four times the salary their services are worth.

The London papers are "Americanizing" their reports of the Parliamentary debates. Heretofore they have been reported at full length; now, however, they are beginning to curtail them fearfully, and to publish only very brief abstracts, supplementing them with a sort of narrative of the proceedings.

## PERSONAL.

President Grant and wife arrived at Long Branch last Saturday. They will remain until August.

Chief Justice Waite has been chosen a delegate to the General Episcopal Convention to meet in New York in October.

Mr. Thomas Love was married to Miss Catharine Darling, in Union, New Jersey, on the 4th of July. A union in Union—once a little Darling, but now a little Love!

The tomb of those loving sinners, Abelard and Heloise, in Pere-la-Chaise, is undergoing repairs, and Abelard will in a little time have a new nose in place of the one knocked off by a Communist's bullet.

The New York *Herald* exults because its correspondent to Khiva, has received from the Russian military Order of St. Stanislaus, with the swords crossed, and inscribed with the words, "For Bravery." Now, what did he do?

It is stated that Mr. Conant, the new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, owes his promotion from clerkship to his present high position in part to Congressman Beck, of Kentucky. Mr. Beck says that Conant furnished him with much valuable information from the Treasury records during the past session. The information was used to compel the retirement of Richardson and Sawyer.

Henry W. Longfellow has consented to write the life of Charles Sumner. Mr. Longfellow's reputation as a poet is greater than that as a prose writer, but those who are acquainted with his prose works know them them to be worthy of English, well-filed," and his scholarly tastes and ardent friendship for his subject will give us a life of Sumner worthy as a memorial and graceful as a composition.

The other day Thurlow Weed found a lithograph of Greeley in an old picture shop in New York, taken of Greeley in his younger days, and Weed purchased it and had it framed and hung up in his library. In speaking of the picture to a friend, Weed said: "That is exactly his look as it was when I knew him thirty years ago. If I had not forgiven him in my heart and asked to be forgiven before he died, I should forget all the differences that have been between us, as I look on this sweet, honest, noble face of the man whom I have so sincerely honored and truly loved. That face calls back all the past and makes me see, as I have never seen before, that a genuine friendship for a good and true man is worth all the empty glory the world can give." That is what Weed said of a man that for thirty years had been his implacable foe. There is a lesson for everybody in that.

## FROM SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Notes by the Wayside—Beautiful Landscape—Tree Culture—The Crops in Fine Condition—Flowers for Everybody—Iowa as Compared with Illinois—The Missouri Valley—Situation of Sioux City.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, July 2, 1874.

We left Chicago about 10:15 A. M., Tuesday June 30th, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, bound for Missouri Valley Junction, and thence up the valley to Sioux City, Iowa. After securing our berth in the sleeping car, we seated ourselves for a flying glimpse of the broad prairies of Illinois and Iowa. The Chicago and Northwestern is one of the best and pleasantest routes in the West, running in a straight line from Chicago through the northern part of Illinois, and the central part of Iowa; and, were it not that there are so many thousands of acres of fertile land in the great West, equally good, we would say that this route, from Chicago to Omaha, a distance of five hundred miles, passed through the garden spot of the world.

As we left the city, we endeavored to take notes of the beautiful panorama spread out on either side of us, and soon found our pencil inadequate to the task. The artist's brush, with finest colors and most skillful touch, can convey but a faint idea of the beautiful landscapes presented to our view, and the reporter's pencil is powerless in painting a word picture which could do it justice. It must be seen to be appreciated. From the city limits to Aurora, a distance of twenty-five miles, as level as a house floor, in every direction, as far as the eye can reach, and ended over with beautiful suburban residences; gardens with a luxurious growth of vegetables and flowers, orchards of apple and cherry trees, groaning beneath their load of fruit.

Through the northern part of the State, the land is not so flat as is most of the country in middle and southern Illinois; being the more desirable, gently rolling prairie, pretty well supplied with belts of timber, which, however, is of but little use save as a wind-break and shade for stock, while it adds very much to the beauty of the country, relieving it of that tiresome monotony peculiar to untimbered districts. It consists principally of scrub oak and some other varieties of dwarf trees. There are, however, quantities of maple and other useful timbers planted, some of which have attained a large growth.

We expected to note more particularly the appearance and state of the crops through the different sections of this long stretch of country, but found little choice. We shall sum up our report of the same in this favorite expression of the ladies: "They are splendid." Of course, the staple products here are corn, oats, barley, potatoes and hay. The thousands of acres of waving corn fields now (June 30,) waist high, which in this country yields sometimes one hundred bushels per acre; the fruitful fields of oats and barley, well headed, and standing as straight as arrows, almost to a man's shoulders; the thrifty potato fields, showing no signs of serious injury from the Colorado bug, and the innumerable fields of "garden truck," are nothing less than wonderful. The acreage of wheat being grown this season, is not so large as one would expect; but wherever there is a field it is equally as heavy and thrifty as the oats and corn. Being all spring wheat, it is still very green, just in blossom, and not by any means past all danger. The meadows could not be better.

The farms all along the route, within sight of the railroad, at least, are in excellent condition, and under a high state of cultivation. The fencing is good, principally board, and the residences are comfortable; some, indeed, are very fine, most all of which are located upon a beautiful knoll, surrounded by shade trees and tasteful yards.

The flora of Illinois and Iowa is profuse and beautiful; consisting of a large variety of phlox, Lilies, Convalvuli; Lychnus, wild roses, &c, &c., which would gladden the heart of the most passive botanist.

The most flourishing towns of from one to five thousand inhabitants, on this road from Chicago to Clinton Iowa (on the west bank of the Mississippi river) in their order, are as follows: Winfield, Geneva St. Charles, Blackberry, Cortland, De Kalb, Malta, Rochelle, Ashton, Dixon, Sterling, Morrison and Fulton.

Beyond the Mississippi, through Iowa, from Clinton to Marshalltown, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles. The crops are about the same as above. The farms and improvements are perhaps not quite equal to Illinois, nor could it be expected, as there is considerable difference in the age of the settlements. The gently rolling prairies of Illinois here develop into what might be called a smooth, bluffy country, equally as desirable, if not preferable to the rolling prairie. From what we see and know of Iowa and her exceeding healthfulness and vast agricultural resources, we may truly say that she is destined to become one of the most populous and wealthy, as she is now one of the most beautiful, States in the Union.

West of Marshalltown the country is more sparsely settled, and as we approach the Missouri valley we find hundreds of acres of rich open land, most of which is in the hands of speculators.

The principal towns on this road between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers are as follows: Clinton, Dewitt, Lisbon, Cedar Rapids, Fairfax, Belle Plain, Valley Junction, and Grand Ballls.

We arrived at the Junction about eight o'clock, Wednesday morning, July 1st, where we changed cars for a ride of seventy-five miles in a straight line through the rich Missouri valley. This is said to be one of the most fertile valleys in the world; the soil is a rich, black loam, which, I am told, ranges in depth from three to twelve feet, and has a producing capacity of one hundred bushels per acre for corn, and as many as two hundred bushels of potatoes. This part of the valley is bounded on one side by the Missouri river, which is lined on either side by the stately cottonwood tree, and on the other by an irregular line of rugged bluffs. The distance across the valley, from the river to the bluffs, ranges from five to twenty miles, and is a dead level. Just below Sioux City, however, the bluffs run to the river bank and cut off the valley for a short distance, and then gradually form in the mouth of the Floyd river, and running in a semi-circle, approaching the Missouri river again at the mouth of Perry creek, thus making a large crescent-shaped piece of dry, level bottom land, upon which the principal part of Sioux City is built, and where we arrived at twelve o'clock on Wednesday, July 1st, after a continuous ride of two days and nights. C. C. C.

## Tax Sales in Western States.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

I drop you a comment on your notice in a recent issue, relating to the large list of tax sales of real estate contained in a supplement to a late issue of the *Inter-Ocean* of Chicago.

Residents of Eastern States draw erroneous conclusions about the business of the West from such indications of its condition. Western men who scrupulously protect their personal paper, feel no concern about the appearance of their names and property in the delinquent tax list. Even when the taxes of two years, and the costs of sale and redemption are paid, they can afford to let things take this course and make a profit on the use of the money in their business transactions during that time. In all county papers in Illinois you will find such lists and supplements as that which you notice. A very large proportion of these notices refers to town lots and property of little value; and when it is sold, a very small proportion changes ownership permanently, the law giving one year to redeem it by payment of interest, taxes and cost of sale.

Papers of Eastern cities take such occurrence in the West, and the existence of mortgages, as evidence of a want of thrift and sound business prosperity. Money is worth more in the West than in the East, and is procured largely from the East. All the talk about "Chicago being covered with mortgages a foot deep," &c., &c., which I have seen in Eastern papers, amounts to nothing, so long as the mortgages are safe; and in no Western city can Eastern capital be borrowed on real estate security on so favorable terms as in Chicago. People believe in Chicago. When men decry it, I am reminded of the saying about the death of Dhes, "No use to kill them off; five come to the funeral to go to Dhes for every one that dies or leaves, and they go to *stay*."

Speaking of the growth of Chicago, how is it that the daily papers of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and Western towns and cities generally, publish the sales of real estate, and the press of Pittsburgh has only recently begun to do so, and now does it just as it may be convenient? All these Western cities talk and write and print up their advantages and inducements. Is Pittsburgh to lose her comparative growth and business by taking it for granted that advertising does do nothing? The COMMERCIAL gives full market reports of all her general business; but her own citizens and others who read her papers have to depend on personal inspection or inquiry about her growth and movement in real estate. Pittsburgh cannot be made what she ought to be by mere speaking disparagingly of cities that are outgrowing her, but by throwing more enterprise into their business and showing their confidence in themselves and in their resources by their action. SOJOURNER.

PARNASSUS, PA., July 4, 1874.

IT COSTS New York City a good deal of money to carry on her government. The estimates of appropriations for New York city and county for 1874, as made by the Board of Apportionment, aggregate $32,136,150. The original estimates were five millions in excess of the sum, but they were cut down that amount by the Controller. The tax rate in New York to raise this money will be $2 95 per $100. The chief items of expense will be six and one quarter millions for the city's share of State taxes; eight and one-quarter millions for interest on the city and county debt; four and one-half millions for the police force; and five millions for schools. About a million and a half each are for the Fire Department, Public Works, and Department of Charities and Corrections. The Courts cost over one million, and charitable institutions get three-quarters of a million. The parks cost $665,500, whilst the list of municipal salaries is $421,500.


## REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
R. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.



### Self-Defense.

To a criminal neglect of preventive medication may be ascribed a majority of the ailments which affect humanity. It is a well ascertained fact, resting on the experience of twenty years, that a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will put even a naturally feeble system in such a state of defense that it will be competent to resist the most prevalent causes of disease, such as the malign influence of miasma, unwholesome water, excessive heat, damp, cold, sudden changes of temperatures &c. Yet there are thousands of persons living in perpetual peril from one or more of these causes, who recklessly omit to avail themselves of the absolute protection which this famous vegetable antidote affords. Intermittent and bilious remittent fevers, rheumatism, general debility, nervous weakness and irregularities of the stomach, bowels and liver, would be comparatively unknown if this palatable specific were in universal use in the districts where they principally prevail.



Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,231 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. D. Graham, A. E. Reed, W. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Poltamier, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John B. Bailey, Solicitor.



DRY GOODS.
A. D. McKEE
OFFERS A
Magnificent Stock
OF
Suits,
Polanaise,
Lace Jackets,
Parasols,
Silk Umbrellas,
COMPRISING
ALL LATEST STYLES
AND AT THE
RIGHT PRICES.
No. 59 Market Street.



FAMILY MEDICINES.
SPECIALTIES!
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
We make a Specialty of
Sponges, Fine Hair Brushes,
Combs, Pocket Books,
Imported Perfumes,
Cosmetics, Hair Oils,
Chamois Skins and
Patent Medicines.
You will always find the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of the above articles at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.


## BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, June 26, 1874.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $2,005,931 87 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation | 927,000 00 |
| U. S. Bonds on hand | 125,000 00 |
| Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages | 1,263 00 |
| Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents | 306,379 07 |
| Due from other National Banks | 117,847 21 |
| Due from State Banks and Bankers | 5,673 30 |
| Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures | 113,197 92 |
| Current Expenses and Taxes paid | 3,634 83 |
| Premiums paid | 25,100 00 |
| Checks and other Cash Items | 714,178 38 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | 48,149 98 |
| Bills of other National Banks | 53,855 00 |
| Fractional Currency (including nickels) | 5,374 71 |
| Specie (including gold Treasury notes) | 3,398 71 |
| Legal tender notes | 363,828 00 |
| U. S. Certificates of Deposit for Legal Tenders | 100,000 00 |
| Total | $4,270,134 55 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $1,700,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund | 340,000 00 |
| Other Undivided Profits | 92,847 10 |
| National Bank Notes Outstanding | 779,605 00 |
| State Bank Notes Outstanding | 2,790 00 |
| Dividends Unpaid | 12,570 00 |
| Individual Deposits | 1,238,000 48 |
| Due to other National Banks | 66,884 93 |
| Due to State Banks and Bankers | 17,437 04 |
| Total | $4,270,134 55 |

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Andrew Long, Cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ANDREW LONG, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of July, 1874.

WM. F. ROBB, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
D. McCANDLESS,
H. CHILDS,
} Directors.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business June 26, 1874:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $1,173,774 53 |
| Overdrafts | 3,044 61 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation | 500,000 00 |
| Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages | 33,800 85 |
| Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents | 263,538 24 |
| Due from other National Banks | 31,341 51 |
| Due from State Banks and Bankers | 1,640 66 |
| Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures | 78,256 54 |
| Current Expenses and Taxes Paid | 11,863 50 |
| Checks on Banks not in Clearing House | 10,300 71 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | 93,632 86 |
| Bills of other National Banks | 60,904 00 |
| Fractional Currency (including Nickels) | 716 50 |
| Legal Tender Notes | 177,935 00 |
| | $2,441,658 42 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock paid in | $ 500,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund | 162,000 00 |
| Other Undivided Profits | 37,233 02 |
| National Bank Notes Outstanding | 436,500 00 |
| State Bank Notes Outstanding | 4,700 00 |
| Dividends Unpaid | 2,803 00 |
| Individual Deposits | $1,276,213 15 |
| Due to other National Banks | 35,330 66 |
| Due to State Banks and Bankers | 27,678 96 |
| | $1,398,422 40 |
| | $2,441,658 42 |

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, W. McCandless, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1874.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. COOK,
JOSHUA RHODES,
JOHN CALDWELL, Jr.,
} Directors.


1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.


## BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH at close of business, on the 26th day of June, 1874.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $1,075,317 97 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation | | 383,000 00 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits | | 50,000 00 |
| Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents | $132,449 43 | |
| Due from other National Banks | 22,317 71 | |
| Due from other Banks and Bankers | 4,703 66 | |
| | | 159,470 80 |
| Checks and other Cash Items | 8,126 51 | |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | 17,589 41 | |
| Bills of other National Banks | 9,685 00 | |
| Fractional Currency (including Nickels) | 4,012 49 | |
| Legal Tender Notes | 225,000 00 | |
| | | 264,404 41 |
| | | $1,908,193 18 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock paid in | 400,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund | 80,000 00 |
| Other Undivided Profits | 30,081 18 |
| National Bank Notes Outstanding | 349,980 00 |
| Individual Deposits | $824,109 65 |
| U. S. Deposits | 45,000 00 |
| Due to other National Banks | 230,266 08 |
| Due to State Banks and Bankers | 158,756 32 |
| | 1,108,132 05 |
| | $1,908,193 18 |

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of July, 1874.

HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
ALEXANDER BRADLEY,
JOHN DUNLAP,
OLIVER P. SCAIFE,
} Directors.

## HAZARD & MONTAGUE

No. 6 Broad Street,

BROKERS IN

STOCK AND GOLD PRIVILEGES.

"STOCK PRIVILEGES," $100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (i.e., being "long" or "short") 100 shares of any active stock, at any time in thirty days, and $150 to $200 for sixty days (the amount and commission will purchase an Al contract the same time and terms as stocks) on $30,000 American gold coin. These contracts, known as "puts" and "calls," are now used by many operators in preference to speculating on a margin, as no further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. Privileges can be had from 100 shares upwards on stocks, and $10,000 and upwards on gold. For further particulars, write or send for our "Explanatory Circular." Settlement to be made at time of purchase, or on our delivery of the contracts to your agents or bankers in New York. All "puts" and "calls" negotiated by us are signed by members of the New York Stock Exchange, or bankers of acknowledged responsibility and credit.

Refer by permission to George D. Munroe, 68 Broadway; T. B. Veller, 101 Wall street; D. P. Tomlinson, of Spence, Montague & Co., 2 E. G. Pearl, 2 Pearl & Co., 19 New street; E. S. Munroe & Co., 6 Broad street; C. F. Davenport, 67 Exchange place; R. K. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

HAZARD & MONTAGUE,

6 Broad street, New York.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 6, 1874.

Money matters continue without change, and general trade circles are dull. The banking industries of this city are, however, active and under the circumstances are doing a large business; to be sure many of the mills are running on short time but such firms as have a specialty in their line of trade are manufacturing a much larger quantity of stock than at this season of last year, the margins being proportionally reduced, yet leaving a fair profit on the goods marketed. This is especially true of such firms as Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, who cover the major portion of their goods with individual patents, and Rodgers & Burchfield who make a specialty of Russia sheet iron. The Eastern iron mills have nearly all stopped, and the same has been true of the mills at Ashland, Portsmouth and other lower river places, so that the trade of Pittsburgh has been extending in every direction and reaching points hitherto held by local manufacturers entirely. By keeping the mills going, even at a small or no profit, new connections have formed and old ones strengthened to a degree that insures a very large trade from this center when the recuperative energies of the country have been fairly set at work. We cannot doubt, from the best information we can gain in conversation with the more active and enterprising firms, that there will a trade spring up subsequent to the harvest that will reward the patient efforts of those who had faith enough to continue their efforts, and who did not succumb to the despondency which followed the monetary troubles of last autumn.

Some facts in support of our theory are in place; it is well known that pig iron is firmer than it was a few weeks ago, at ruling prices brokers refuse to sell for future delivery, or at prices considerably above present quotations.

The *American Manufacturer* editorially says: "The (eastern) mills are running in some cases one-fourth time, but it is a fact that almost every pound of iron that is being sold east is Pittsburgh iron. The rolling mill men stand perfectly aghast at the price at which our Pittsburgh merchants are selling iron. I am told that very much of the trade that formerly went to Philadelphia is now going to Pittsburgh. Even New England and the Provinces are large buyers. If it were not such a serious matter it would be amusing to hear our eastern friends figure out the losses per ton sustained by Pittsburgh rolling mill men. They can't figure down to the quality."

The reports from Marquette show that the shipments of ore have reached this year something in excess of 200,000 tons, or some 6,000 tons more than up to the same time last year, showing that not withstanding the low prices prevalent there is still sufficient margin to induce production.

Hardly had the amendment to the bankrupt act gone into operation before Judge Blodgett, of Chicago, was called upon to render an opinion as to its terms and effects. This was on Friday last, and the most prominent cases before him were those of J. Y. Scammon and of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company. The opinion is a very lengthy, but the points may be epitomized as follows:

1. No person can be adjudged a bankrupt unless the requisite number of creditors (one-fourth the whole number) join in the petition.

2. In cases hereafter commenced the petition must affirmatively show that the requisite number of creditors in number and amount have united in the petition.

3. The Judge does not think that this allegation as to the number of creditors must necessarily be so positive as to subject the petitioner to perjury upon it, but that it will be a sufficient compliance with the provisions of the law if they state on their information and belief that they do constitute one-fourth in number and one-half in amount of the creditors of the debtor named, because creditors are very liable to be imposed upon by debtors as to the amount of their indebtedness.

The law provides that if the debtor wishes to traverse this allegation he can do so by a statement made in writing that the requisite number of creditors have not joined in the petition, whereupon the court shall require the debtor forthwith to file a schedule of his creditors with the court, with, of course, must be, so far as he is concerned, conclusive; and if the creditors succeed, as in the case mentioned by statute, in obtaining the consent of the requisite number of the creditors mentioned in the schedule filed by the debtor himself, the proceedings can go on; otherwise the proceedings must lapse. There is no difficulty in administering the law under the amendment in respect to cases commenced hereafter.

5. The Judge states that the only question that has given him trouble has been how to apply the law to cases already pending which had been commenced since 1st December last. Taking all the points together, it appears to him that it has become necessary, since the passage of the amendatory act, that the creditors who wish to prosecute cases of this class should apply to the court for leave to amend their petitions and join the requisite number of creditors in the proper number of cases.

6. The Judge closes his opinion as follows: "I shall hold in all pending cases, that it will be necessary for the petitioning creditors to amend their petitions within a reasonable time, otherwise the case will be dismissed out of court."

At the conclusion of the opinion, Judge Blodgett called the several cases pending which came under the effect of the decision. Orders were made granting leave to amend the petitions in the manner required within twenty days. The amendment must be made by sworn petition to that effect, and must be joined in by the requisite creditors in number and amount. The undoubted effect of the above construction of the amendment must be to cause the dismissal of many of the cases pending since December 1, 1873, for failure on the part of the petitioning creditors to obtain the consent of the proportion of the creditors necessary.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

| July 6, 1874. | 11:30 A. M. | 12:30 P. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 2:30 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 110¼ | 110⅜ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| U. S. 6's, 1881 | 116⅛ | | | 116⅛ |
| U. S. 6's, 1881, coup | 116⅛ | | | 116⅛ |
| 5-20's, 1865 | 116¼ | | | 116¼ |
| 5-20's, 1865 | 116¼ | | | 116¼ |
| 5-20's, 1865 | 116¼ | | | 116¼ |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 116 | | | 116 |
| 5-20's, 1867 | 117 | | | 117 |
| 5-20's, 1868 | | | | |
| 10-40's, coupons | 113⅝ | | | 113⅝ |
| 10-40's, coupons | | | | 113 |
| Currency 6's | 115½ | | | 116 |
| New Spot cent | | | | 113¾ |
| Registered, 1867 | | | | 116¼ |
| Western Union Tel | 74½ | 74⅝ | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 43 | 43⅛ | | 43⅛ |
| Adams Express | | | | 97 |
| Wells-Fargo Express | | | | 77½ |
| American Express | | | | 67½ |
| United States Express | | | | 70 |
| New York Central | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 100 |
| Erie | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| Michigan Central | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76½ |
| Michigan Southern | 75¾ | 75¾ | 75¾ | 76 |
| Illinois Central | | | 98 | 98 |
| Cleve. and Pitts | | | 87 | 87½ |
| Chicago & Northw'n | 41 | 41⅛ | 41¼ | 41¾ |
| Do. preferred | | | 80 | 80 |
| Rock Island | 99½ | 100 | 99½ | 100 |
| St. Paul, common | 38 | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ |
| Do. preferred | | | 57 | 57 |
| Wabash, common | 37⅞ | 37¼ | 37 | 37½ |
| Fort Wayne | | | 97 | 97 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 28 | 28 | 27¾ | 28 |
| Union Pacific | 27½ | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27½ |
| Chicago and Alton | | | 98 | 98 |
| Harlem | | | 125½ | 125½ |
| Tenn. State bonds, old | | | | 80 |
| Do. new | | | | 82 |
| S. Carolina, April | | | | 22 |
| Do. July | 20 | | | 19½ |
| Missouri 6's | 94¼ | | | |

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| Pennsylvania scrip | 19½ | 19¾ |
| Reading | 39 | |
| United Companies of New Jersey | 125½ | 126 |
| Oil Creek | | |
| Lehigh Valley | 69¾ | |
| Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30's | 85 | 44½ |
| Central Transportation Company | | 44½ |
| Empire Transportation Company | | 51 |
| Hall Handle C'o | 85½ | |

—Hazard & Montagug, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, on 100 shares stock at market price on signing of contract, 30 days, $500@400; 60 days, $400@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following distance from the market, all on members New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

| | Puts. Below Market. | Calls. Above Market. |
|---|---|---|
| June 15, 1874 | 2½@3 | 2½@3 |
| Gold, 30 days for $50 | at m'kt | at m'kt |
| Gold, 60 days for $100 | at m'kt | at m'kt |
| Western U. Telegraph | 2 @2½ | 2 @2½ |
| Pacific Mail | 2 @2½ | 2 @2½ |
| N. Y. Central & Hudson | 1½@2 | 2 @2½ |
| Harlem | 2 @2½ | 3 @4 |
| Erie | 2½@3 | 3 @3½ |
| Lake Shore | 2½@3 | 2½@3½ |
| Northwestern | 2 @2½ | 2½@3½ |
| Rock Island | 1½@2½ | 2 @3 |
| M. & St. Paul | 1½@2 | 2 @3 |
| Wabash | 1½@2½ | 2 @3 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 1½@2 | 2 @2½ |
| Union Pacific | 1 @1½ | 2 @2½ |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 2 @2½ | 2½@3 |
| C. C. & I. C | 2 @2½ | 2½@3 |
| Our commission buying puts or calls— every 100 shares | | $6 25 |
| Our commission buying straddles—every 100 shares | | 12 50 |

### Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, July 6.—Cotton dull at 14½@15½c. Flour quiet at $4 00@7 25. Wheat steady at $1 20@1 25. Corn steady at 87½@90c. Oats steady at 62½@65c. Lard 12½@12½c. Bulk shoulders 7½@7½c; sides 10@10½c. Bacon—shoulders 9½c; sides 11@11½c. Sugar-cured hams 13½c, all packed. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 99c.

### GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 6, 1874.

The market for groceries, flour and several articles of country produce, opened up with considerable briskness this morning, and merchants generally are hoping for a renewed activity in trade. Among the general wholesale houses, we find the opinion very general, that trade from this time will steadily increase in volume and prosperity. There seemed to be indications of an improvement to-day, which although they may be slight, still serve to strengthen the hope, which all must share in, that a renewed vitality is to be given to trade in all its branches.

The more noticable changes in quotations to-day are the advance in butter, eggs hams and pork. The two first articles of produce were very scarce to-day. The receipts of eggs were quite liberal and the market will probably be better supplied soon. Choice butter is very scarce, and as long as the present hot, dry weather continues it will probably be high in price. Hams are firm at the advance, and in brisk demand. Flour is active, but prices are unchanged as yet. The grain market was very quiet to-day, and there was very little done.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 1,384 | Cheese, bxs | 203 | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn, sks | 340 | Wheat, sks | 570 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rye, sks | 170 | Oats, sks | 1,490 | | | | | | | | | |
| Butter, pkgs | 30 | Bacon, tcs | 100 | | | | | | | | | |
| Potatoes, bush | 1,200 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flour, bbls. | Corn, bush. | Wheat, bush. | Rye, bush. | Oats, bush. | Butter, pkgs. | Bacon, pcs. | Bacon, lbs. | Potatoes, bush. | | | | |
| 2,700 | 391 | 170 | 115 | ... | 3,000 | 25 | 1,440 | 124 | ... | | | |
| 2,429 | 355 | 17 | 515 | 170 | 1,723 | 24 | 1,077 | 120 | ... | | | |
| 1,750 | 160 | ... | 100 | ... | 2,000 | ... | ... | 40 | 60 | | | |
| 1,666 | 198 | 340 | 100 | ... | 2,427 | 26 | ... | 34 | 24 | | | |
| 101 | 140 | 600 | 340 | ... | 1,193 | ... | ... | 70 | ... | | | |
| 384 | 200 | 34 | ... | 170 | 190 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| 8,559 | 1,394 | 1,700 | 1,410 | 340 | 11,992 | 103 | 2,808 | 337 | 81 | | | |

The following quotations are rates realized in wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small rules dealers charge an advance.

### BREADSTUFFS, ETC.

GRAIN—Trade in grain to-day was very quiet, and what was done, was at the lower quotations heretofore prevailing. Wheat was quiet. No. 1 red ruling at $1 45; No. 2, $1 30; white and amber, $1 40. New wheat is commencing to arrive in this market, and there was a considerable amount offering to-day at $1 30, but there were no buyers at that figure. We do not think new wheat will bring over $1 25 in this market, although the samples of the new crop exhibited are very fine. Outside sacks and in store of city mills flour are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 50 @ bbl; No. 1 red wheat $7 60; No. 2 red wheat $7 30; in sacks 30 cents per bbl less.

HAY AND STRAW—The reports of a short crop of hay keeps prices steady at present. We quote at $23 00@24 00 ₱ ton from store, and $20 00 on the wharf. Wagon hay on the Allegheny by hay market brings $18 @ $22 00 ₱ 20 ₱ ton. Timothy; No. 2, $23 00@24 00; common to good $20 00@21 00. Straw is quoted at $15 00 @ $17 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is steady and prices firm. Bran is in good supply, and is quoted at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; middlings are scarce and firm at $1 50@1 60; oil meal $1 90@2 00; chopped feed $1 75@1 85 ₱ cwt.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—The supply of choice butter is very limited, and the demand is active. The reports of the drying up of the pastures in the country has strengthened the market, and choice is now quoted at 18@20c ₱ lb, while some extra grades going as high as 22c. Second grade butter is in better supply, and is quoted at 15@17c.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 00@2 05; medium $2 45@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 30.

BEESWAX—We quote white wax at 38@40c; yellow 34@35c; dark 30@32c ₱ lb. Demand light.

CHICKENS—Live spring 60@65c; old 70@75c ₱ pair, as to size. Dressed, 11@12½c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market is rather weaker, and trade has fallen off slightly. Former prices are still maintained, however, as follows: Ohio factory 13@13½c; Western Reserve dairy 10½@11c.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 9@10c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new, are quoted at 11@12c ₱ lb; choice peaches 13c ₱ lb; mixed, 7@10c; blackberries, choice, 22c.

EGGS—The market was scarcely bare at the opening to-day, and some dealers quoted as high as 22c ₱ dozen. The receipts, however, increased an outside price, the market generally ruling at 19@20c. During the day the receipts were more liberal, and the market was easier, although quotations were as high as 20c at the close.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 75c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 60c.

HONEY—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 25@30c ₱ lb; old at 20@22c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Clover 33c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb.

HOPS—Quotations are at 45 00 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Bermudas $2 50@2 75 ₱ box.

POTATOES—Receipts are rather light, and the market is firm, with prices a shade higher. We quote at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

SWEET POTATOES—A light trade is reported at $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl.

### GROCERIES.

The trade in groceries to-day was fairly active, and leading grocers seem to entertain the hope that there will be a good trade from this time on. Sugars are firmly advanced again in the East. Prices are not quotably changed, and are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Green Coffees.* | | ₱ lb. | *Oolong* | 25@35 |
| Fancy | | 26@c | Fancy | 45@1 00 |
| Choice | | 24@c | Souchong | 25@1 00 |
| Prime | | 24 c | *Molasses.* | ₱ gall. |
| Good | | 22 c | Strictly choice N O | 47@50 |
| Ordinary | | 20 c | Choice | 45@47 |
| *Roasted Coffees.* | | | Prime | 40@45 |
| Rio, in papers | | 29 c | Demerara | 55@70c |
| Loose | | 28@c | *Syrups.* | |
| Roasted Java | | 40 c | Ex. white drips | 67½c |
| *Sugars.* | | | Choice drips | 65c |
| Standard A | | 10½c | Lower grades | 45@60c |
| Standard B | | 10½c | Sugar-house | 40@45c |
| Standard extra C | | 10½c | Choice Carolina | 90@95c |
| Standard dards | | 11½c | Patna | 80@85c |
| Franklin extra C | | 9½c | Rangoon | 65@70c |
| American extra C | | 9½c | *Rivisins.* | |
| *Teas.* | | | Layers, ₱ box | 3 25 |
| Young Hyson | 50@81 00 | | Valencia, ₱ lb | 13 @14c |
| Gunpowder | 50@81 25 | | Currants | 10 @12c |
| Imperial | 50@81 00 | | Prunes | 15½@16c |
| Japan | 55@81 00 | | | |

### PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade continues very steady in this line, and prices are advancing. We note an advance of ¼c ₱ lb on hams, breakfast bacon and shoulders. Not much pork. Receipts last week were about one-half of the usual amount. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 15c; uncanvassed, ₱ lb, 14½c; breakfast bacon, clear 13c; short rib 12½c; dried beef cuts, 14c; pickled pigs feet, ₱ qtr, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 8½c; rib sides, do, 10¾c; short rib sides, do, 11½c; clear sides, do, 12½c; canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 14@15c; uncanvassed hams, ₱ lb, 12½c; refined, ₱ lb, 10c; pure leaf lard, in tcs, ₱ lb, 12½c; refined, ₱ lb, 10c; pure leaf lard, in bbls, 10½c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 11c; in 3 ₱ pails, do, 11½c; in 2 ₱ pails, do, 12c; in 1 ₱ pail, do, 12½c; kettle, do, 15c; buckets, do, 13½c; in 5 ₱ caddies, do, 14½c; in 3 ₱ caddies, do, 15c; in 2 ₱ pails, do, 15½c; in 1 ₱ pails, do, 15c; pork, ₱ bbl, $18 00@20 00; mess pork, $17 00@18 00; extra mess pork, $19 00@20 00; prime mess pork, $16 00@17 00; hams, 13½@13½c. Bulk meats—demand good at 6½@6¾c for clear rib sides 9½@c; clear sides sold at 9½c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 7½@8c; clear rib sides 10@10½c; clear sides 10½@10½c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 94c.

### New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—Flour quiet; double extra $5 00; treble $6 00@7 00; choice $7 25@8 00. Corn quiet at 80@82c; white 82@85c. Oats firmer at 65c. Bran dull at 90@92½c. Hay—prime in new bales $24 00. Pork firm at $21 00@21 25. Dry salt meat scarce; shoulders 7¾c. Bacon—better demand and firmer at 8½@10½@11¾c. Hams 14@16c. Lard in tierces and 5 and 10 tins firmer; tierce 12@12¼c; keg 12½@13c. Sugar dull; good fair 8½c. Molasses—nothing doing. Whisky dull; Louisiana 96c; Cincinnati $1 01. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime 18@23c; stock 8,000 bags. Corn meal firmer at $4 00@4 25.

### Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Flour dull; superfine $3 80@4 00; State, Ohio and Indiana, low grade family $4 00@7 25. Wheat dull; red $1 35; amber $1 35@1 53. Rye held at $1 00. Corn dull; mixed 80@c; Western mixed 79c. Oats dull; white 65@67c; mixed 63c. Butter weak and receipts light. Western choice 22@23c; fair to good 18@20c; choice steady. Cheese weak and receipts liberal; prime Western Reserve 11¾@12½c; half skims 9@11c. Eggs steady; Western 21c; Pennsylvania 24@25c. Refined petroleum 12½c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand; held at 98½c.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 6.—There was only a moderately active package demand for staple goods and prices were quiet. The jobbing branches of trade were quiet. The market for cotton goods was essentially unchanged. Print cloths of Loom" 4-4 was reduced to 4½c; brown drills in good demand and firm. Fancy cassimeres less active, but ruled steady. Satinets, worsted suitings and repellents more steady.

### Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 6.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand, and prices advanced; No. 2 White Wabash $1 50; No. 1 white Michigan $1 43; amber $1 45; No. 1 red $1 29; No. 2 red $1 22@1 23½. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed cash, seller July and August 63½c; seller September 66c; 166 mixed 63½c; yellow 64½c; white 66c; no grade 60½c. Oats quiet; No. 1 53c.

### Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Flour quiet; Howard street and Western superfine $3 80@5 00; family $6 25@8 00. Wheat quiet at $1 37@1 40. Corn firm at 67@68c. Oats excited and higher at 67@70c. Rye nominal. Provisions firm. Pork higher and scarce at $20 00@21 00. Bulk shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9½c. Bacon—shoulders 9½c; sides 10½c. Lard 12½c. Butter quiet at 23c; sides 18½c. Coffee strong and unchanged. Whisky quiet.

### Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 6.—Wheat dull; white Michigan $1 54; white Ohio at 50; winter red at 59. Corn quiet and firm at 75c.


Get the Best

HOWE STANDARD

Scales,

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Hay Tools, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.

W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Pittsburgh Commission House

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Correspondence invited.


### PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 7, 1874.

REMARKS.—Very little was done in oil yesterday and the market did not get fairly opened for the week. What little business was transacted, was at prices, similar to those of last Friday. The general tendency as far as could be observed was toward a quiet market, and low prices.

CRUDE.

The market for crude was dull and weak. We quote Union and United at river, $1 10; other lines $1 09@1 05; immediate shipment 06c; United at wells 80@82½c. No sales were reported.

REFINED.

The market for refined was also dull and showed a drooping tendency, although prices were not quotably changed. Refined is quoted at 11c in car lots f. o. b. at works.

Philadelphia.—The market is quiet at 12c for refined, spot and July; 12¾c for August.

New York.—The market is weak. Refined is quoted at 12½@12¾c spot, and the balance of July.

OIL BARRELS

quiet; city $1 55; country $1 50.

NEW YORK, July 6, closing 3.—The market is weak and quiet. Crude in bulk 5c; refined close at 12¾c spot and balance of the month; cases 10¾@17c; naphtha, 7½c. Philadelphia delivered quiet and weak; refined 12¾@12¾c spot and July.

ROCKSVILLE, July 6.—The market is quiet, with nothing doing. Crude is held at $1 05.

TITUSVILLE, July 6.—The market is dull at 75@80c for wells, with nothing doing.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 6.—The market is dull, with nothing doing. Oil is quoted at about $1 00.

OIL CITY, July 6.—The market is quiet at $1 15@1 17½.

TITUSVILLE, July 6.—The market is very quiet and there is nothing doing. Crude is quoted at $1 15.

PARKER'S, July 6.—United 80@82½c at wells; immediate shipment 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The market is quiet; S. W. 125c; crude 4½c; cases 16c; sales none. Futures: July 12½c; August 12½c.

**Refined Oil Shipped Easty by A. V. R. R.**

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 5, 1874.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Keystone O W | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 250 |
| Standard O W | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 468 |
| Lockhart, F & Co. | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 392 |
| Brann | A I Elkins, Phila | 156 |
| Citizens O W | Tack Bros, Phila | 308 |
| Total | | 1,344 |

### ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 6, 1874.

There was a very full supply on sale in Allegheny to-day, about eight hundred head, and while the market was hard for common, half-fatted stock, of which the supply consisted largely, prime fat cattle sold readily at full rates. Sales of prime to extra Chicago steers were made at 6¼@7¼c, and medium to good at 5½@6¼c. Green shipping cattle brought from 3¾@5¼c, and bulls sold at from 3c to 4½c —there were no shirtcity prime bulls on sale. That the market was overstocked with commonish stock was evident from the fact that there were quite a number left over unsold. Butchers, as a rule, took hold sparingly, complaining of bad meat markets, and both butchers and sellers allege that they are making no money, and that they do not expect to until after the hot weather is over.

**Sheep and Lambs.**

The supply was comparatively light, footing up about one thousand head, while the sheep market was more active and firmer there was no general advance in prices. Sales were made at 3¾@3¾c for the former and $1 50@4 00 ₱ head for the latter. That the market was better was apparent from the fact that the pens were cleared early in the day, whereas last Monday there were nearly as many left over as were sold.

**Hogs.**

The supply although small were fully up to the demand, the butchers do not want many during the heated term. Prices were about the same as last week ranging from 6 to 6¾c.

**Veal Calves.**

Selling in a retail way at $3 00 per head to six cents ₱ ₱, according to quality and condition.

**Fresh Cows.**

There was but a single cow reported on sale to-day, and she was sold for $37 00. Quotations may be given at $20 00 to $60 00.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, July 6, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak, 3@4c lower; No. 2, spring $1 30@1 31; rejected, $1 20@1 22; winter, $1 08¾ seller August; No. 3, $1 06; rejected 97c. Corn dull and declined; No. 2 mixed 58¾@59c cash; 58½c seller July; 58¾c seller August; rejected 56c. Oats—demand and part 1c lower; No. 2, 45@45½c; rejected 40½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 85c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 3, $1 10@1 20.

PROVISIONS—Pork—demand active and prices advancing strongly; $18 00 cash. Lard—demand active and prices advanced; 11½c cash.

LATER—On call board this afternoon wheat closed firm at 1c advance. Corn, however, closed quiet and weak at 59¾c. Oats firmer at 46¾c. Rye steady at 86c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 3, $1 10@1 20.

**New York Live Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, July 6.—Beeves—Fresh offerings 4,500 head, making 9,210 head for the week, against 16,400 head last week. Quality rather fair with comparatively few Texans, and a large number of heavy fat cattle from Illinois and Kentucky; demand light; market dull and closed weak at about quotations of Friday last, or a reduction for the week of ¼@½c per ₱. Native steers, 10@12½c; Texans, 12½c; fair to choice Texans 7¼@10½c. The sales include 13 cars Illinois steers, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, 11¾@12½c; 19 cars do, 6¾ cwt., 11c; 9 cars do, 7 cwt., 11¼c; 5 cars do, 6¾ cwt., 10½c; 19 cars do, 7¼ cwt., 11½@12c; 15 cars Kentucky cattle, 7 cwt., 11@12c; 9 cars do, 7¼ cwt., 11½c; 13 cars Missouri steers, 7¼ cwt., 11½c; 10 cars do, 6¾@6¾ cwt.; 2 cars do, 6¾ cwt., 9½c; 6 cars Texans, 9¼ cwt., 7½c, and 4 cars, 6¾ cwt., 10½c.

Sheep and Lambs—The market yesterday and to-day, were 5,500 head making 23,000 head for the week, against 27,000 last week. Sheep a shade firmer and 14c higher with fair sales at 4¾@5½c. Lambs easier and lower at 7@9c. Among the sales were 1 car Illinois sheep, 85 lbs, 5½c; 1 car do 104 lbs 5 6c; 1 car do, 84 lbs, 5½c; 1 car do, 88 lbs, 5½c; 1 car do, 92 lbs, 5½c; 1 car do 90 lbs, 5½c; 1 car do 75 lbs, 4½c; 2 cars Kentucky lambs 62 lbs, 8½c; 1 car do 60 lbs, 8½c; and 1 car Canada do 56 lbs, 9c.

Swine—Receipts to-day and yesterday, 10,300 head, making 34,500 head for the week, against 30,270 head last week. None offered alive; dressed firm at 7½c.

**New York Market.**

NEW YORK, July 6.—Cotton quiet at 17½c. Flour quiet and lower; superfine Western and State $5 00@5 65; common to good $5 80@6 15; good to choice $6 20@6 60. Wheat heavy and lower; No. 2 spring $1 31@1 32; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 36@1 36½; winter red and amber Western $1 36@1 36; white $1 36. Rye quiet at $1 06@1 10. Barley nominal. Corn heavy and lower; Western mixed 66@66½c. Western yellow 70@71c. Oats in fair demand and a shade better; mixed 56@56½c; white 60@61c. Hay in demand; shipping $1 05. Hops steady; low to fair 10@20c. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾@8c. Molasses steady. Rice in moderate demand; crude 6¾@7c; refined 12½c. Turpentine steady at 52½c. Eggs heavy; Western 19@20c. Pork quiet; new mess $19 75. Beef dull and unchanged. Middles steady; long clear 10c; short clear 10¾@10¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 12½c. Butter firm at 15@c. Cheese heavy at 10@11½c. Whisky steady at 99c.

**Chicago Live Stock Market.**

CHICAGO, July 6.—To-day the live stock trade freights between Chicago and Eastern markets were advanced to the following rates: To New York, 50c ₱ 100 lbs; Philadelphia, 50c; East Liverpool, 60c.

Cattle—Receipts since Saturday 1,300 head. Market quiet and nominally lower; the inspection was 81 66@3 25; northern winters $3 00@4 25; good to choice $4 00@5 00; stockers $1 25@2 50; common to extra shipping $1 75@3 00. Shipments 2,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 5,000 head. Market unsettled and holders firmer; a few sales were reported at $3 30@3 70 for poor to medium; $3 80@4 00 for good to choice. Shipments 9,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts none. Prices entirely nominal at $2 00@4 50 for poor to choice. Shipments 400 head.

**Cincinnati Market.**

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Cotton steady at 16¾c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull at $1 10@1 20. Corn dull at 62@66c. Oats steady at 47@50c. Rye scarce at 90c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork—demand fair and market firm at $18 25@18 50. Lard—demand fair and market firm; summer 10¾c; kettle, jobbing 11½@11¾c. Bulk meats—demand active and prices advanced at 6¾c for clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides sold at 9½c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 7¾@8c; clear rib sides 10@10½c; clear sides 10½@10½c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 94c.

**New Orleans Market.**

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—Flour quiet; double extra $5 00; treble $6 00@7 00; choice $7 25@8 00. Corn quiet at 80@82c; white 82@85c. Oats firmer at 65c. Bran dull at 90@92½c. Hay—prime in new bales $24 00. Pork firm at $21 00@21 25. Dry salt meat scarce; shoulders 7¾c. Bacon—better demand and firmer at 8½@10½@11¾c. Hams 14@16c. Lard in tierces and 5 and 10 tins firmer; tierce 12@12¼c; keg 12½@13c. Sugar dull; good fair 8½c. Molasses—nothing doing. Whisky dull; Louisiana 96c; Cincinnati $1 01. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime 18@23c; stock 8,000 bags. Corn meal firmer at $4 00@4 25.

**Philadelphia Market.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Flour dull; superfine $3 80@4 00; State, Ohio and Indiana, low grade family $4 00@7 25. Wheat dull; red $1 35; amber $1 53@1 53. Rye held at $1 00. Corn dull; mixed 80c; Western mixed 79c. Oats dull; white 65@67c; mixed 63c. Butter weak and receipts light. Western choice 22@23c; fair to good 18@20c; choice steady. Cheese weak and receipts liberal; prime Western Reserve 11¾@12½c; half skims 9@11c. Eggs steady; Western 21c; Pennsylvania 24@25c. Refined petroleum 12½c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand; held at 98½c.

**New York Dry Goods Market.**

NEW YORK, July 6.—There was only a moderately active package demand for staple goods and prices were quiet. The jobbing branches of trade were quiet. The market for cotton goods was essentially unchanged. Print cloths of Loom" 4-4 was reduced to 4½c; brown drills in good demand and firm. Fancy cassimeres less active, but ruled steady. Satinets, worsted suitings and repellents more steady.

**Toledo Market.**

TOLEDO, July 6.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand, and prices advanced; No. 2 White Wabash $1 50; No. 1 white Michigan $1 43; amber $1 45; No. 1 red $1 29; No. 2 red $1 22@1 23½. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed cash, seller July and August 63½c; seller September 66c; 166 mixed 63½c; yellow 64½c; white 66c; no grade 60½c. Oats quiet; No. 1 53c.

**Baltimore Market.**

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Flour quiet; Howard street and Western superfine $3 80@5 00; family $6 25@8 00. Wheat quiet at $1 37@1 40. Corn firm at 67@68c. Oats excited and higher at 67@70c. Rye nominal. Provisions firm. Pork higher and scarce at $20 00@21 00. Bulk shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9½c. Bacon—shoulders 9½c; sides 10½c. Lard 12½c. Butter quiet at 23c; sides 18½c. Coffee strong and unchanged. Whisky quiet.

**Oswego Market.**

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 6.—Wheat dull; white Michigan $1 54; white Ohio at 50; winter red at 59. Corn quiet and firm at 75c.


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### New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 

## CITY MATTERS.

### Louisiana Relief Fund.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following in aid of the sufferers by the late Mississippi floods:

| | |
|---|---|
| A lady | $ 5 00 |
| Mrs. Bawders | 10 00 |
| First English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Laird, pastor | 101 20 |
| J. F. Slagle | 5 00 |
| Cash | 10 00 |
| German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Smithfield street | 20 06 |

### Freight Car Burned.

Between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon a freight car on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad near Sharpsburg took fire and was almost totally destroyed.

### The South Side Republican Club.

A meeting of the South Side Republican Club will be held this Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the South Side Savings Bank building, on Carson street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. A full attendance is requested.

### Closing Exercises.

The literary entertainment given by the students of "Mansfield Normal Seminary," on Wednesday evening, July 1st, at Mansfield, was largely attended, and passed off very pleasantly. The school is in a prosperous condition and will re-open September 8th.

### Bridge Company Directors Elected.

The stockholders of the Hand Street Bridge Company have elected the following officers and managers:

President—Wm. S. Bissell.

Managers—Robert Beer, Robert Dalzell, John Fleyd, William Holmes, N. B. Hogg, Robert H. King, William Morrison, John E. Parke, William B. Pusey, R. K. Wilson.

Secretary and Treasurer—R. K. Wilson.

### The Vacation.

It seems that after all councilmen are not to enjoy a vacation from their laborious public business. Yesterday Councils, under a resolution passed at a previous meeting adjourned over until September. The ordinance providing for the payment of the employees of the city Engineers of fire not having passed, we understand that the street committee which will hold a special meeting to-morrow, Wednesday, evening will call Councils together on Monday next.

### Man Killed.

On Sunday morning, about one o'clock, a man, name unknown, was run over and killed at the Soda Works station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The deceased, with four companions, all somewhat intoxicated, had been walking on the track and he had lain down upon the track. When the engineer saw him, it was too late to stop the train, and the wheels passed over the unfortunate man's head. His four comrades could not give any clue to his identity. The body was carried to Parnassus.

### Election of Teachers.

The election of teachers for the First ward Public School took place last evening. Miss Mary Hamilton was elected Principal; Misses Amanda McKinley and Hannah J. Bell were elected in the Grammar Department; Misses Mary Cutlebert and Emily L. White in the Intermediate Department, and Miss Mollie Rea in the Primary Department. The election of two additional teachers in the Primary Department was postponed until Monday, July 13th, 1874.

### Accidental Drowning.

On Sunday afternoon a man named James Meskill was drowned in the Monongahela river near McKeesport. He had been rowing in a skiff and when in the middle of the river got into the water for the purpose of washing. The wind was very high and the boat capsized. He then attempted to swim to the shore but was drowned before he could reach it. Deceased resided at McKain's Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, where he has a wife and four children. He was a steel melter by occupation.

### Killed on the Railroad.

About ten o'clock on Sunday evening an unknown man was killed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Sandy Creek. While walking along the side of the track he was struck by a train and thrown upon an embankment. He died soon afterwards. Conductor McCall's empanelled a jury, and last evening the investigation was concluded, but no identification of the body could be procured. From papers found upon his person, he is believed to have been a shoemaker by trade. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

### Serious Accident.

Yesterday morning at about eight o'clock, Mrs. Johannah Kerns, No. 64 Sarah street, Allegheny, fell from a ladder in front of the house and was badly hurt. She had put up a ladder for the purpose of cleaning the front of the house, and, in doing so, the second-story window when the ladder gave way, and she was precipitated to the pavement. Her right arm was broken, and she received a bad gash, and she was also seriously bruised about the head and body. She was removed to her home, on Sarah street, where her injuries were properly attended to.

### The Allegheny Runaway

The runaway which has become an established institution in Allegheny came "to the fore" yesterday afternoon. A team belonging to Spencer & Willison, livery stable keepers, took fright and ran away on Ohio street. In their flight they came in collision with a wagon belonging to Archie Taylor, a grocer. At the corner of Cedar avenue one of the horses fell, and before he could recover himself, they had been captured and the runaway was at an end. During their progress the horses knocked an iron grating from its fastenings and let fall it killed fourteen rats that were in hiding beneath it.

### The Insurance.

The figures of the insurance in connection with the Allegheny fire are not easy to obtain, and can only be partially stated. The Federal Company, as we are now informed, had policies amounting to only $9,000, distributed as follows: Alfred Bungey, $4,000; Wm. France, $3,000; Samuel Woods, $2,000. The National Company, however, as we are told, loses about $15,000; and the Ben Franklin, as was stated yesterday, loses $6,000. Among the heaviest policies are as follows: Alfred Bungey, $6,000; Mrs. M. Lusk, $3,000; Capt. J. Linseth, $5,000; Mrs. Jane Harris, $4,000, the balance being for sums of $500 and less.

### Dan Rice and His Big Show.

Col. Dan Rice has apparently lost none of his old time popularity with the people of Pittsburgh. His show is attended by large crowds at each and every entertainment, and all go away well satisfied. Two performances will be given on the Soldiers' lot to-day—afternoon and evening. To-morrow the canvass will be removed to the lot opposite the Passenger Railway station in Birmingham, where all who desire can attend at 2 and 8 p. m. Col. Rice's show is a good one, replete with four clowns, fifty performers, and a large number of trained animals in the ring, all under the immediate direction of Col. Rice himself.

### Appleton American Cyclopædia.

The sixth volume of this great work has been received. This new revised edition will be entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject, and printed from new type, and illustrated with several thousand engravings and maps. The work is under the editorial supervision of George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, which is a sufficient guarantee that it will be well and thoroughly executed. They performed their editorial duties before with consummate skill. It thoroughly is an American enterprise—reflecting signal honor upon the Appletons as publishers, and the work itself as a great contribution to American literature. It is worthy of a place in every private and public library in the land. It is in fact a library itself—an epitome of human knowledge.

### Grier's Assignees vs. Lanahan.

We have already reported the proceedings in equity in the District Court, wherein Messrs. J. A. McQuaide and J. E. McKelvy, assignees of Robert J. Grier, bankrupt, are complainants, and Messrs. B. Lanahan and John L. Donaldson are defendants. The complainants asked for a preliminary injunction and for the appointment of a receiver, to which moneys alleged to be due to Mr. Grier upon a certain whisky transaction. The matter was argued yesterday, A. M. Brown appearing for plaintiffs, and John Barton for the defendants. The motion for a preliminary injunction and the appointment of a receiver was refused, J. K. Lanahan agreeing to give bond to complainants in the sum of $20,000 to secure their interests.

### Unknown Man Drowned.

Yesterday morning Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the remains of an unknown man found, at an early hour, floating in the Monongahela river, near the Point. The deceased had been seen lolling about the ferry landing, on the Pittsburgh side, for several days, and he was recognized by several parties, though no one knew his name. About twelve o'clock Sunday night, the watchman at the landing noticed him, and shortly after a boy took a passenger across in a skiff. When the boy returned it was observed that the unknown man had disappeared. Shortly afterwards the dead body of the man was found in the river. At the inquest a verdict of "unknown man found drowned" was rendered. The coat was a German, thirty-eight or forty years of age. A leather pocket-book, containing two cents and a memorandum case with a pair of spectacles in it, and a well-worn memorandum book, were found on his person, together with some loose papers containing address. The articles are all in the hands of the coroner.

### The Sculling Championship.

Wm. Scharff, of this city, who is to row Brown, of Halifax, at Springfield, on Wednesday next for the international championship, writes, under date of 30 inst., that he is confident of success. He reports the arrival of upwards of two hundred of brown's friends from Halifax, who, with "piles of English gold," is mentioned, which will be freely offered against the Pittsburgher. The betting is still two to one in favor of Brown, while a number of even stakes were placed on the result by Eastern men, who seem to think Scharff's style of rowing is decidedly the best. Scharff says the course is a beautiful one—more smooth than that around this neighborhood, and that he is perfectly familiar with it. He is now pleased with his new boat, and says he never felt in better condition. Barring accidents, he assures his friends that he will win the race positively. Each party has his own turning buoy, and no "fouling" can take place.

### Liabilities of the Phillips' Estate.

The administrators of the estate of Wm. Phillips, deceased, made an application in the Common Pleas Court yesterday to sell property, and in order that the court might recognize the application, it became necessary that they should file a statement of the real estate (briefly described), and the liabilities of the estate as far as could be ascertained. In the statement filed the following appears as a recapitulation of the liabilities of the estate:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bills payable W. Phillips | $ 600 00 |
| Bills payable A. V. R. R. Co | 960,242 60 |
| April 4, 1874, A. V. R. R. Co. | |
| Tomlinson, Treas., three mos. | |
| due July 1 and 4, 1874 | 12,000 00 |
| April 6, 1874, A. V. R. R. Co. | |
| Tomlinson, Treas., three mos. | |
| due July 6 and 9, 1874 | 24,000 00 |
| Total | $1,036,842 60 |

The petition was for permission to sell two acres of ground at Verona Borough, a certain piece of ground in the second ward, and also some property on Mt. Washington.

The Court granted it. The statement of the real estate is not sufficiently satisfactory for publication.

## COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

### Important Street Improvements.

The Bridge Building Question—Examination by Viewers to be Made—The City Engineer Corps—New Members Admitted—Appointments to the Water Committee, Etc.

A regular meeting of the City Councils was held yesterday, when the following business was transacted:

### SELECT COUNCIL.

In this branch the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Brown presented the credentials of Jas. H. McMaster, member elect from the Nineteenth ward. The new member was sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. Brown, petition for a sewer on an alley in rear of Salisbury Hall, South Side. Referred.

Also, petition of citizens on Sixth street, asking relief from the street car nuisance. Referred.

THE PUMPING ENGINES.

Mr. Meyer called up the resolution ordering the stoppage of the work on the pumping engines until the Allegheny engine has been found to work satisfactorily.

Mr. Shinton objected, and said there was no reason for such action. The Lowry engine has been tested at the Fold upper works, and found to work well.

The resolution was referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. McCandless, an ordinance to prevent the driving of cattle through the streets of the city. Referred.

Also, petition for grading and paving of Ross street. Referred.

Mr. Harrison, petition for water pipe on Meyran avenue, Thirteenth ward. Referred.

Mr. Lloyd, petition and resolution, providing for the opening of Bayard street. Adopted.

Mr. Jones presented a communication asking to be relieved from his position as member of the Water Committee for want of time to attend to the duties.

The request was granted upon a motion to that effect.

Mr. Littell, petition of John Cunningham for abatement of tax. Referred to Committee on Appeals.

Also, petition for an ordinance repealing the ordinance providing for the Butler street extension improvement. Referred.

Mr. McClurg called up the ordinance for the grading of Castle street, and the ordinance was passed finally.

Mr. Brown, petitions for abatement of sewer assessments. Referred.

SEPARATE TAX OF DISTRICTS.

Mr. Fox, by leave, called up the resolution providing for a commission of five to investigate and report as to the liabilities of the several city districts previous to consolidation, and also the assets belonging to said districts now due by the districts.

The preamble and resolution was adopted.

SYLVAN AVENUE BRIDGE.

Mr. Jeremy presented the following:

WHEREAS, There is some doubt existing as to the legality of the Sewerage and Bridge law, and as there has been a bridge built over Nine Mile run which cost the city something over $2,000.

Viewers have been on the ground on two occasions, and also a sub-committee of Councils. There could be no property damage claims for the improvement of the same.

And whereas also a new bridge now under contract over Sylvan avenue which will cost over $5,000.

*Resolved*, That the city Viewers are hereby instructed by the authority of the Councils to proceed without delay to view the bridge built to said Sylvan avenue bridge, and report the result of their investigation to the City Engineer at his earliest convenience, that the said Viewers find no considerable damage to property by the erection of the same, and if the said Viewers find no damage to property that they so report, and the building of the said bridge, then the City Engineer be instructed to notify the contractor to stop all work on said bridge.

After some discussion, on motion of Mr. Likens, the resolution relating to the Nine Mile run bridge was stricken out.

Mr. McCune moved to strike out that portion of the resolution instructing the contractor to stop the work upon the contract. He said there could be nothing gained by this, as the city is liable for damages to the contractor.

Mr. Jeremy held that money might be saved and the matter should be looked into as to whether or not there is property to be assessed or the city liable.

A call of the house by Mr. McCune was carried by a vote of 22 to 21.

Mr. Jeremy called the ayes and nays, and the motion was lost by a vote of 24 to 24.

Mr. Rafferty endeavored, but failed, to have added to the end of the resolution the words "at once."

Mr. Jeremy then called the question on the original resolution.

Mr. Littell moved to amend that the City Engineer and the Solicitor should be looked to whether or not there is property to be assessed or the city liable.

The amendment of